Justice Information Sharing

2011 Report to the Legislature

Social Services

Prosecution

Defense

Courts

Incarceration

Incarceration

Courts

Prosecution

Social Services

Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement

State controlled

OJA
justice info sharing

Locally controlled

Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
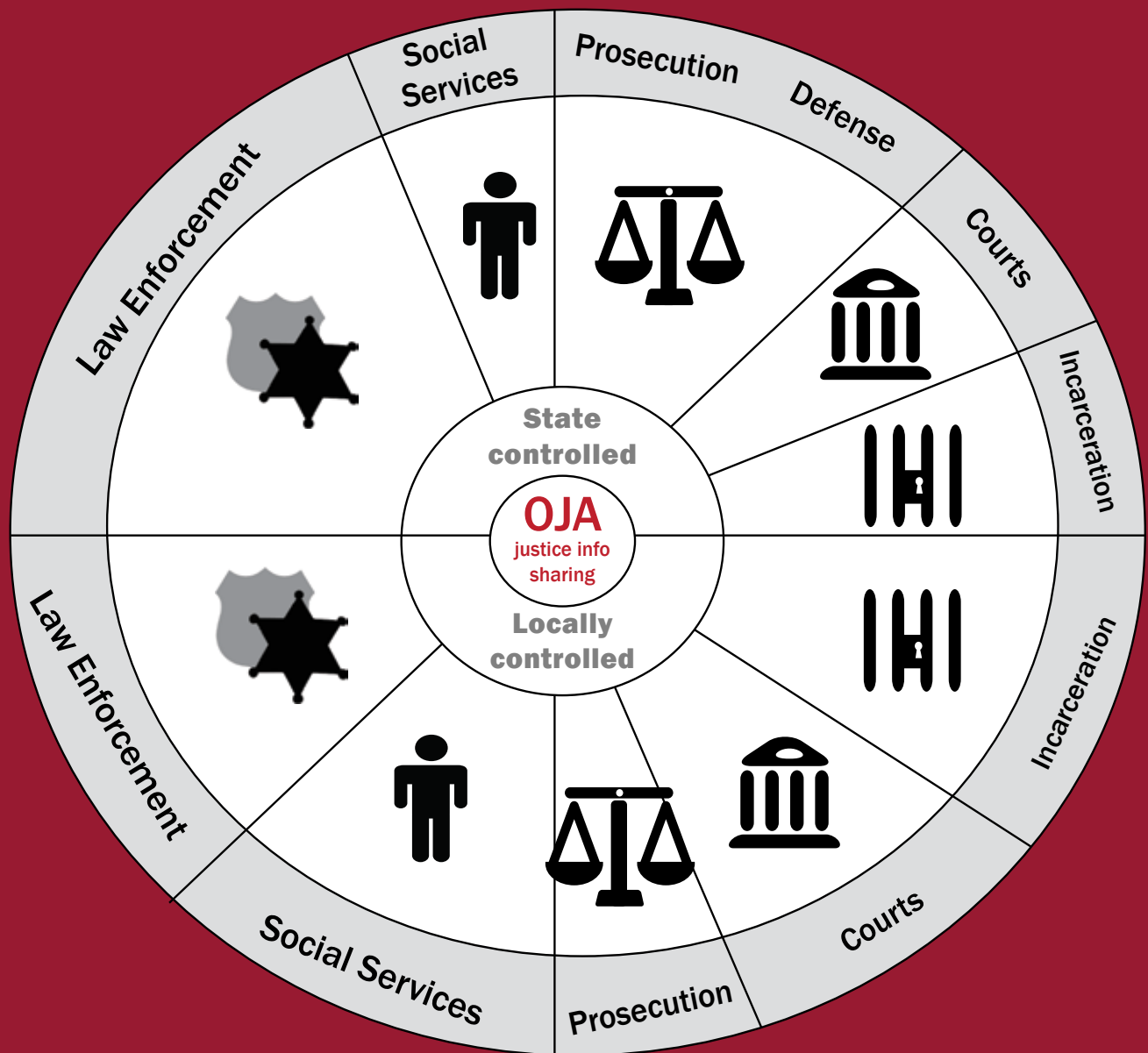
State of Wisconsin

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March 20, 2012

Jeff Renk
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Madison, WI 53707

Patrick E. Fuller
Assembly Chief Clerk
17 West Main Street, Room 401
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Dear Asst. Chief Clerk Renk, Chief Clerk Fuller, and members of the Legislature:

Pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes 13.172 (2), I am pleased to submit the annual report of the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program to the legislature.

Wisconsin Statutes 16.971(9) provides the basis for state coordination of automated justice information systems among state and local criminal justice agencies. The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) housed within the Department of Administration (DOA) has primary responsibility for carrying out this statute.

2011 was a transitional year for the WIJIS program. For the first time, the 2011-2013 biennial budget included stable state funding for staff needed to maintain and operate existing WIJIS products and to fulfill the legislative directive for statewide coordination of automated justice sharing.

The breadth of the justice system (from arrest to community corrections, and all the steps in between) makes a statewide-strategic vision of justice information sharing essential. As an independent and neutral state criminal justice agency that does not have an operational role in the daily administration of justice, OJA is uniquely positioned to facilitate the statewide strategic vision necessary to improve information sharing among the many state and local systems that drive justice system operations.

WIJIS has two main operational products. The Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time. Workflow Services routes justice information among criminal justice professionals; Workflow Services is a flexible technology that is applicable to solving many justice business process challenges. Additional data submitters and users continue to be added to the Justice Gateway; existing applications of Workflow Services (like eCitations) are well established, and new uses for Workflow Services are in production.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

John Murray, Executive Director

Executive Summary: 2011 accomplishments

1. In 2011, 2/3 of all law enforcment agencies are now submitting traffic citations electronically via Badger TRACs/eCitations (a Workflow Services product). The system handles an average of more than 2000 citations per day. By 2013, it is anticipated the remaining law enforcement agencies will come online (pg. 12).

2. WIJIS succesfully implemented a Workflow Services pilot project that automatically routes Temporary Restraining Orders from the Courts to the Sheriff. (pg. 9)

3. WIJIS successfully implemented a Workflow Services pilot project that captures Bail/Bond and No Contact Orders and routes them to the Milwaukee County Sheriff where they are made available to law enforcement (pg. 11).

4. WIJIS added 24 local law enforcment agencies as data submitters to the Justice Gateway, increased the number of NDEx submitting agencies by 50%, and increased the number of searchable data pointer records to 8.4 million (pg. 16).

2012 Goals

STATEWIDE COORDINATION OF JUSTICE INFORMATION

1. Establish an advisory group of state and local criminal justice professionals to help OJA construct a statewide strategic vision for improving justice information sharing and to identify information sharing business problems that need solutions.

2. Leverage new applications of existing technology housed within WIJIS (Workflow Services and Justice Gateway) or other agencies that can be applied to improve justice information sharing.

3. If development of new technological solutions (or significant upgrades of existing systems) is necessary, OJA will act as the state's applicant to apply for federal funding for justice system information sharing improvements.

WORKFLOW SERVICES

4. WIJIS will conduct strategic planning to identify additional applications of the flexible Workflow Services technology as a solution to justice information sharing concerns.

5. WIJIS will fully implement the Bail/Bond Conditions and No Contact Order information sharing project; monitor the operation of the exchange, and evaluate opportunities for further county implementations around the state.

JUSTICE GATEWAY

6. WIJIS will form a Justice Gateway User Advisory Group to provide feedback on additional data that would be helpful on the Justice Gateway, and other improvements that would make the Gateway a more valuable resource and easier to use.

7. WIJIS will be working to improve the user interface to accommodate additional data sources and make searching easier and more efficient for law enforcement.

8. WIJIS will work to add more statewide data sources to the Justice Gateway: Department of Corrections probation and parole data (locator data) and additional DOT and DNR data.

9. WIJIS will continue to connect local law enforcement agency record management systems as data contributors to the Justice Gateway.

10. As opportunities arise, WIJIS will continue to modify local law enforcement contributor's connections at their request so that they may contribute their information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEx) system.

Why Justice Information Sharing Matters

Wisconsin taxpayers invest millions of dollars annually to drive the operation of the state's criminal justice system. Taxpayer dollars fund most criminal justice system costs including; local law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, state public defenders and indigent services, the State Patrol, Department of Justice, Department of Corrections, and services provided at the county level—court administration, jail administration, juvenile justice intake, juvenile detention services, county treatment or social services programs, mental health services, foster care, community supervision, and other human services (see page 5).

Better coordination among elements of the justice system can lead to a better return on investments in the system.

The criminal justice system is a complex series of inter-connected steps and processes, with many separate parts and criminal justice professionals operating simultaneously. Every professional in the justice system case flow—police officer, intake worker, social worker, jailer, prosecutor, victim/witness staff, clerk of courts, judge, correctional officer, probation and parole officer—is moving information forward and through the judicial process.

Wisconsin justice professionals are responsible for the enforcement of numerous state laws and public safety for millions of citizens. WIJIS focuses on making daily business easier and more cost effective for front-line justice professionals—law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, clerks of court, corrections officials, attorneys and others.

Each stage of the justice process has its own informational requirements that drive operational decisions. Consequently, law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, corrections, and other justice professionals have all developed unique systems tailored to the specific needs of their daily business processes. Each separate system evolved for a specific purpose over time, resulting in different pieces of Wisconsin criminal justice information being housed in multiple state and county agencies within disparate data systems (see pages 18 through 21).

This reality creates practical problems for individual business processes (automatic notification from the court to the Sheriff office when a restraining order needs to be served, for example) as well as systemic challenges (such as delays in serving restraining orders for example) that can impact crime victims, offenders, law enforcement and other justice professionals.

Many systems scattered between state and local agencies make coordinating and sharing justice information difficult, but essential. In a mobile society and connected world, the flow of real-time information across jurisdictions and among law enforcement agencies, the courts, and state agencies is essential to both solving crime and the judicial process.

In practical terms, justice information sharing improves accuracy, makes access to a greater quantity of information easier, expands information available on individual records, improves services for victims, and increases the efficiency of daily justice business flow processes. Justice information sharing is critical to maximize efficiency and consistency across the system.

The breadth of the justice system (from arrest to community corrections, and all the steps in between) makes a statewide-strategic vision of justice information sharing essential.

Justice System at a Glance
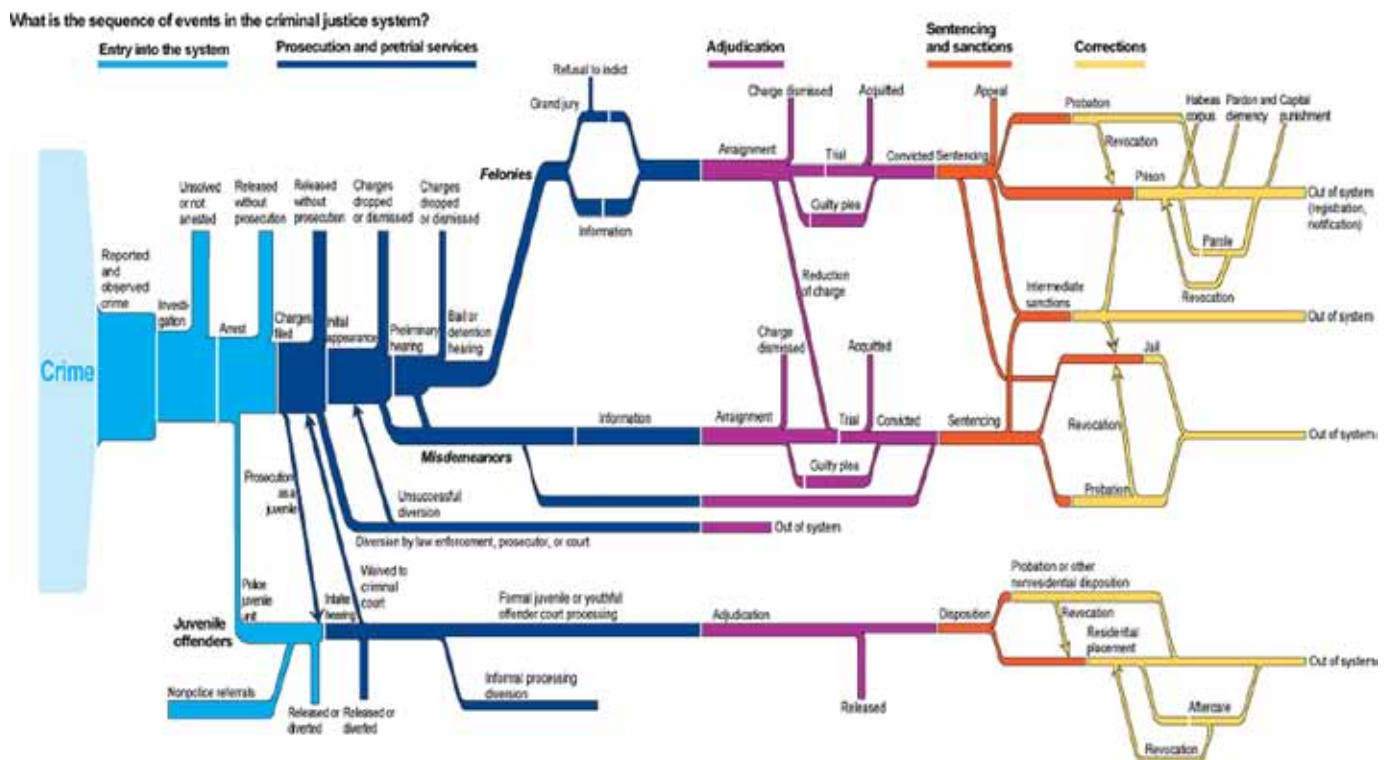
The chart above gives a simplified view of case flow through the criminal justice system. Every criminal justice professional is moving information forward; the specifics of a given case may determine to whom information is routed. Each decision point influences where information flows and what judicial business processes are needed to get information to the appropriate justice professionals. Graphic adapted from a 1997 adaptation from the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Statewide Coordination of Justice Information

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) has primary, statutory responsibility for carrying out the state-wide coordination of justice information sharing. OJA's WIJIS unit serves as the state's mechanism for effectively coordinating justice system-wide solutions among multiple criminal justice agencies.

OJA is uniquely positioned to facilitate the statewide strategic vision necessary to improve information sharing among the many state and local systems that drive justice system operations.

Unlike other state and local agencies that have a distinct operational role in the administration of justice, OJA is a neutral forum that can serve as the state's nexus to coordinate enhanced information sharing functionality between disparate justice information systems.

OJA has consistently placed a high value on involving stakeholders when developing strategic plans, priority setting, and making funding decisions on programs and projects to improve the criminal justice system. OJA's collaborative approach has enabled diverse stakeholders to work through disagreements on tough issues.

OJA has a systemic perspective of Wisconsin's justice system. The agency's long-standing experience as a facilitator on criminal justice issues, and its relationships with justice stakeholders from across justice system is an asset that makes OJA uniquely qualified to coordinate and implement a statewide strategy to improve justice information sharing.
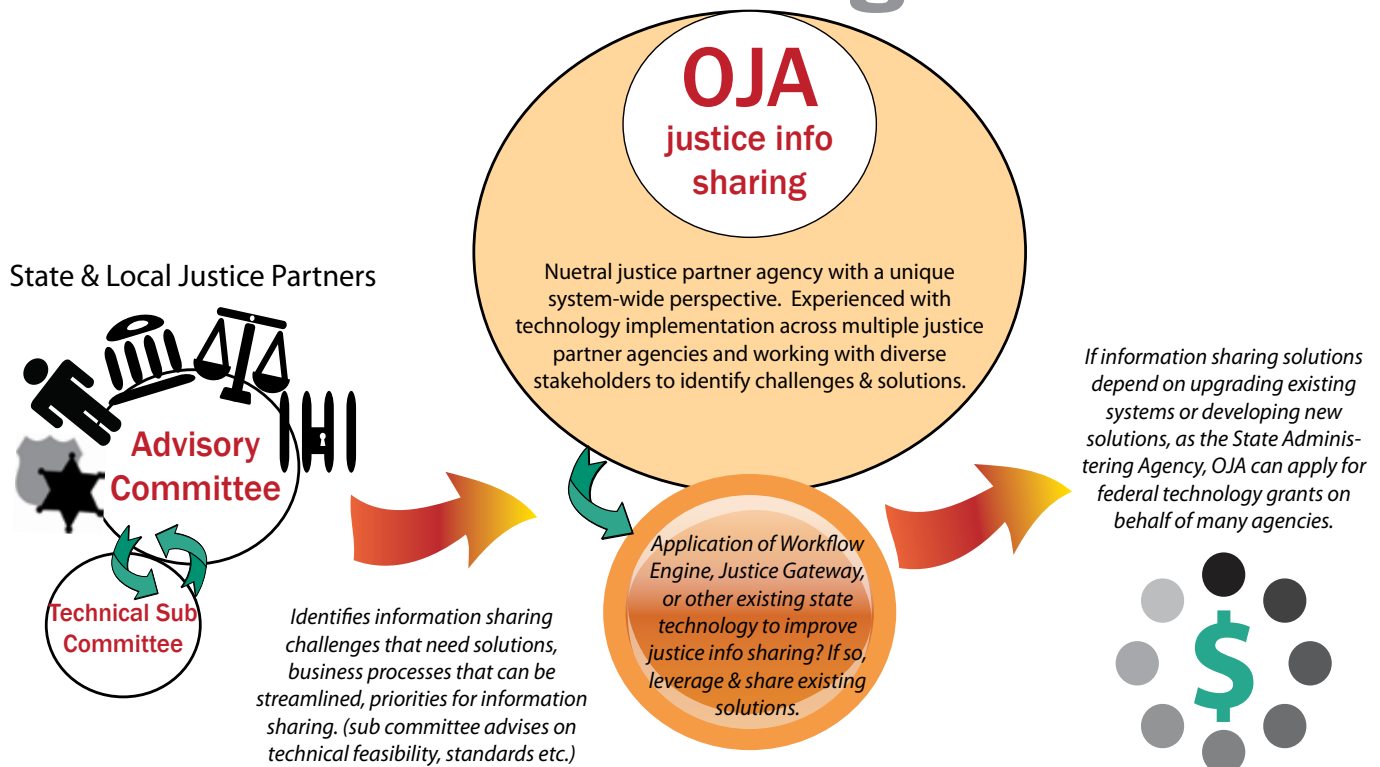
A system-wide approach recognizes all the relationships and interactions between and among justice professionals that must occur as a part of the justice process, and values them equally. With OJA as a mediator, Justice Partners can discuss the attributes and limitations of their data systems, what capabilities need enhancement or creation, help prioritize the order in which information flow problems are addressed, and focus on solving the real-world business process issues that affect multiple agencies and justice professionals. Improving justice information sharing benefits not only how easily individual justice system professionals are able to accomplish their work, it is critical to maximize efficiency and consistency across the system.

OJA's WIJIS unit provides a neutral forum where justice information sharing issues can be identified by the criminal justice community. WIJIS has the technical expertise and experience with technology implementation across justice partner agencies to develop solutions that meet the needs of the criminal justice community. WIJIS can leverage its existing, flexible technological tools to interface with the wide variety of justice data systems in order to enable access to or the routing of justice information. And because WIJIS is in OJA—the state's administering agency for federal criminal justice and homeland security grants—WIJIS is positioned to apply for federal grants if information sharing solutions require technical development.

In 2012, OJA will establish an advisory group—with representatives from DOA, DCF, DHS, DOC, DOJ, Courts, Counties, District Attorneys, and local law enforcement—to help OJA construct a statewide strategic vision for improving justice information sharing and to identify information sharing business problems that need solutions. It is anticipated information sharing solutions might involve applications of existing technology housed in WIJIS (Workflow Services and Justice Gateway) or other state agencies. As the State Administering Agency, if technical development is needed, OJA can serve as the state's applicant for federal funds.

Coordinating Justice Information Sharing Solutions

OJA
justice info sharing

Nuetral justice partner agency with a unique system-wide perspective. Experienced with technology implementation across multiple justice partner agencies and working with diverse stakeholders to identify challenges & solutions.

State & Local Justice Partners

Advisory Committee

Technical Sub Committee

Identifies information sharing challenges that need solutions, business processes that can be streamlined, priorities for information sharing. (sub committee advises on technical feasibility, standards etc.)

Application of Workflow Engine, Justice Gateway, or other existing state technology to improve justice info sharing? If so, leverage & share existing solutions.

If information sharing solutions depend on upgrading existing systems or developing new solutions, as the State Administering Agency, OJA can apply for federal technology grants on behalf of many agencies.

Where is Wisconsin's justice information?

Justice Data is scattered among disparate systems.

2012 Goals:

STATEWIDE COORDINATION OF JUSTICE INFORMATION

1 OJA will establish an advisory group—with representatives from DOA, DCF, DHS, DOJ, DOC, Counties, District Attorneys, and local law enforcement—to help OJA construct a statewide strategic vision for improving justice information sharing, and to identify information sharing business problems that need solutions.

2 OJA will facilitate and coordinate the establishment of statewide strategic directions for justice information sharing through stakeholder consensus.

3 The Advisory Group will assist in prioritizing state criminal justice information sharing needs and projects.

4 As part of the statewide strategic vision, an inventory of existing technical systems/information sharing projects will be included.

5 A Technical Subcommittee will also be established to examine technical questions referred to it by the Advisory Committee.

6 OJA will work to leverage new applications of existing technology housed within WIJIS (Workflow Services and Justice Gateway); other agencies may also have existing applications to contribute that can be applied to improve justice information sharing.

7 If development of new technological solutions (or significant upgrades of existing systems) is necessary, OJA will act as the state's applicant to apply for federal funding for justice system information sharing improvements.

Workflow Services

Workflow Services deals with routing of justice information among criminal justice professionals and criminal justice agencies. Workflow Services is the platform for taking on new general purpose information sharing projects, and has multiple potential applications.

Every professional in the justice system case flow—police officer, jailer, prosecutor, victim/witness staff, clerk of courts, judge, correctional officer, probation and parole officer—is moving information forward and through the judicial process. Exchange and workflow refer to criminal justice system documents that must be processed across multiple functional agencies.

Workflow Services is flexible technology that can be applied to solve many justice business process challenges. Workflow Services improves the efficiency and accuracy of criminal justice records by facilitating the flow of information—such as traffic citations, warrants, Restraining Orders, and Bail/bond conditions—across multiple justice agencies.

Workflow Services technology can be applied to solve many business flow problems; it improves the efficiency and accuracy of criminal justice records by facilitating the flow of electronic information and documents among justice professionals. Workflow Services is the mechanism used to transmit eCitations—and several other information exchanges like warrants, restraining orders, and no contact orders.

How Does Workflow Services Work?

Workflow Services is like a set of directions where data is routed along specific paths based on criteria (rules). Like passing the baton in a relay race, information is entered once on the front end and then moves forward with each step in the judicial process. Rules determine how a document is routed, and can be modified as routing processes are changed or refined. Information can be routed to many justice partners simultaneously if need be.

Workflow Services is generic technology that is flexible enough to accommodate a wide variety of business processes. The overall routing system can be adapted: different criminal justice professionals may take different types of actions and may follow different processes. Workflow Services pre-populates data fields and provides cross system capability: routing rules ensure that data fields match up across systems.

Automatic Routing of Restraining Orders and Injunctions

WIJIS is piloting an improved Workflow Services information sharing solution that automatically routes Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO) and injunctions electronically from the Courts to the Sheriff (WIJIS implemented a similar project in Kenosha). This addresses gaps in the justice system from the victim's perspective, while making law enforcement's job easier, and improving efficiency for the courts. Automatic delivery of restraining orders to the Sheriff's Department means abusers can be served faster, and victims are protected sooner.

Under current Wisconsin law, victims of domestic violence seeking a TRO against their abuser must file a request with their county Clerk of Courts; after the request has been filed, it is then petitioner's (victim's) responsibility to notify the Sheriff to deliver the restraining order to the respondent (abuser). The Sheriff's Department must serve an abuser with the TRO before that restraining order takes effect.

Under the best of circumstances, moving paper files between court official and law enforcement offices causes a delay (sometimes more than 24 hours) between when the court issued the order and when it arrived at Sheriff's office. Delays are increased as the court orders are on paper, which means the Sheriff's office has to duplicate data entry into their own Records Management System (increasing the potential for data entry errors) before they serve the protection order. When abusers live in a different county from the victim—the victim must file their petition for a TRO in the county in which they reside—this further
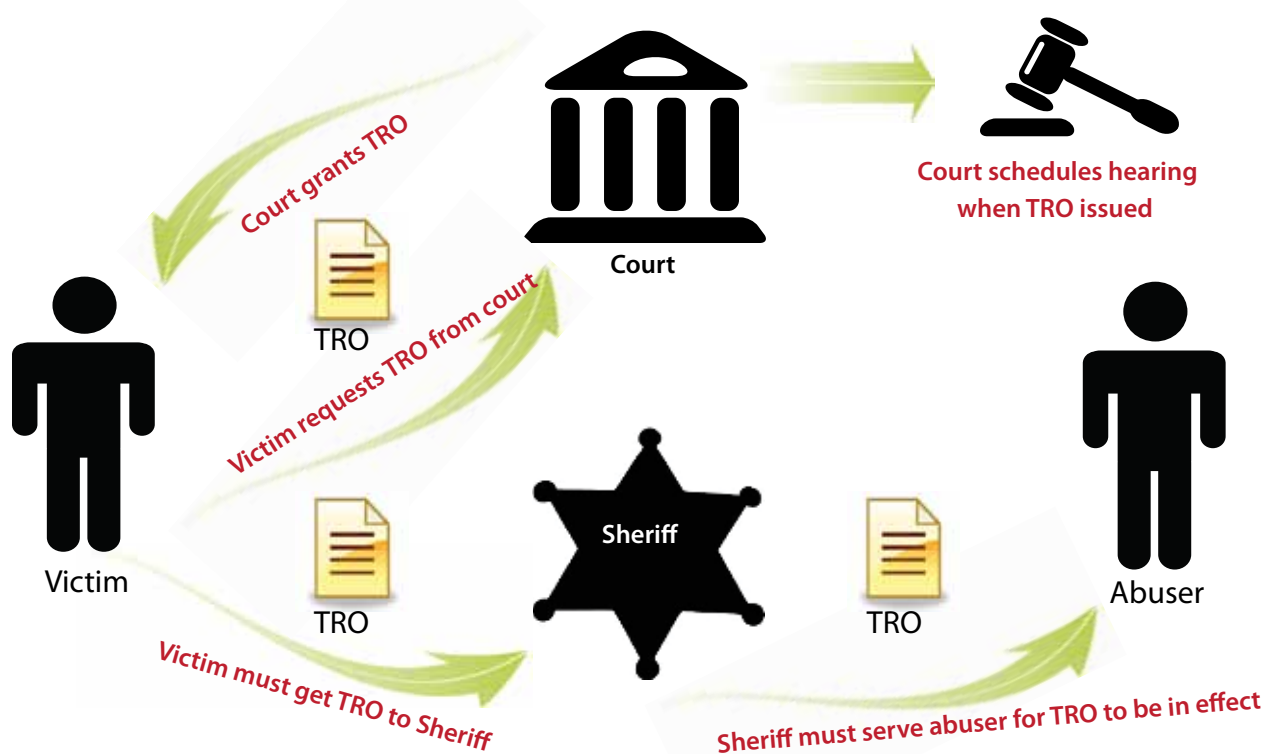
Workflow Services at work
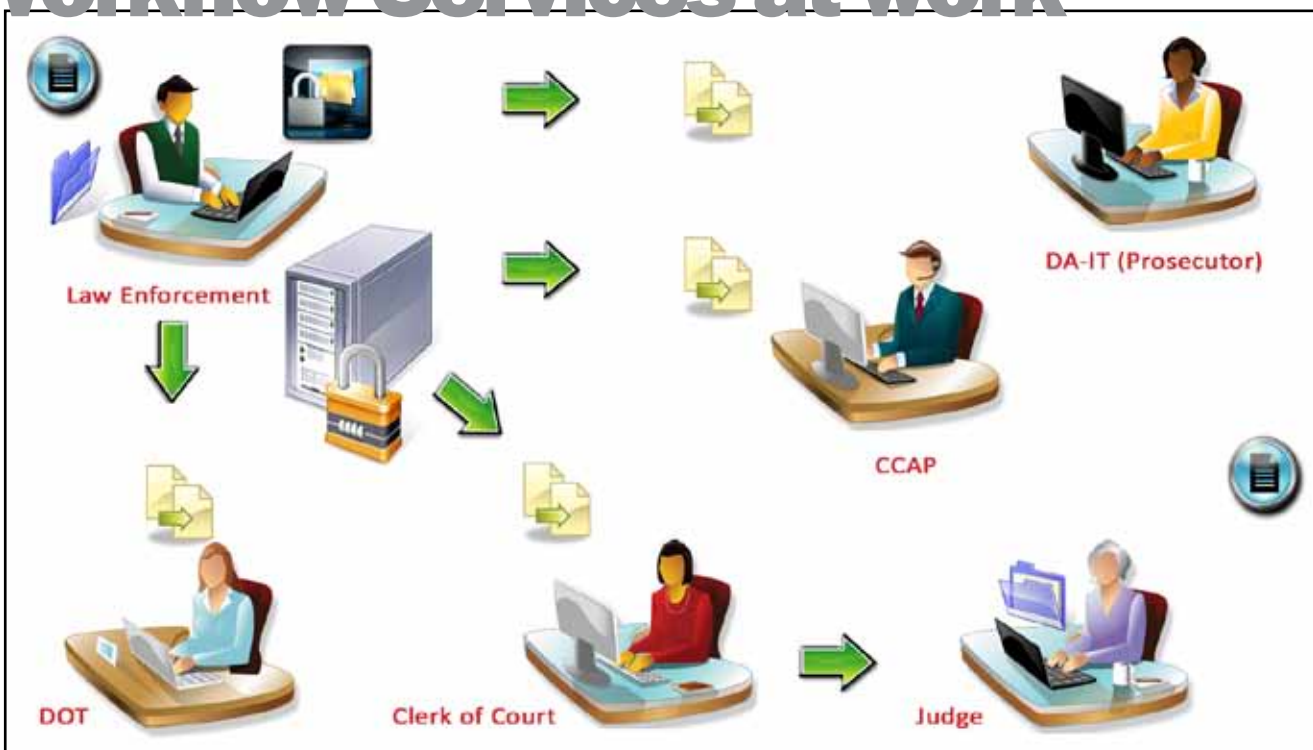
complicates notification of the appropriate Sheriff Department; the Sheriff of the county in which the abuser resides must serve notice to the abuser.

Unfortunately, many domestic violence victims file for a restraining order but fail to notify the sheriff to serve the abuser (called non-completion). Victims may assume once they have filed for a restraining order at their County Court that it is in effect, and may not be aware that the law requires them to deliver the TRO to the Sheriff's office. In some cases, the additional step of victims transporting their TRO's to the Sheriff opens a window for abusers to intimidate victims from getting the TRO to the Sheriff. In some areas the Clerk of Courts and the Sheriff's office are in different locations: for victims that have transportation challenges, child care issues, or work related scheduling issues simply getting to a different location is logistically difficult. This problem is compounded if an abuser lives in a different county than the victim (the victim would have to notify the Sheriff in the county in which the abuser resides).

Currently when a petitioner files for a restraining order with the Clerk of Courts, a hearing is automatically scheduled. If the respondent (abuser) has not been served by the Sheriff, the hearing cannot occur. So when non-completions occur because petitioners have not independently notified the Sheriff to deliver a restraining order, it causes scheduling issues for the courts.

Automating TRO notification process saves time & improves safety

Court grants TRO

Victim requests TRO from court

Court

Court schedules hearing when TRO issued

TRO

Victim

TRO

Sheriff

TRO

Abuser

Victim must get TRO to Sheriff

Sheriff must serve abuser for TRO to be in effect

9

The Workflow Services information sharing solution resolves multiple problems: automatic routing eliminates delays between the Court issuance of TRO and the Sheriff being noticed to serve it; automatic routing eliminates duplicative data entry at the Sheriff's department so they can immediately being the serving process; automatic routing ensures that the appropriate County Sheriff is notified when the victim and abuser live in different counties; and automatic routing to the Sheriff's office dramatically reduces non-completion rates improving the efficiency of the courts.

WIJIS successfully implemented an initial pilot project in Kenosha; knowledge gained from that experience has led to an improved information sharing approach that solves additional business problems. In 2012, WIJIS has a goal to pilot the improved approach in three to five counties; this technical solution could be replicated and rolled out into ten to twenty additional counties.

Bail/Bail Bond Conditions (No Contact Orders)

Bail is cash, a bond, or property that an arrested person gives to a court to ensure that he or she will appear in court when ordered to do so. If the defendant doesn't show up, the court keeps the bail and issues a warrant for the defendant's arrest.

Judges set the amount of bail and commonly include "conditions of release" as part of the bail agreement. If a defendant violates a condition, a judge may revoke bail and order the suspect re-arrested and returned to jail. Bail conditions may be general (i.e. the defendant must "obey all laws" while out) or reflect the crime for which a suspect was arrested (for example, a condition may order someone arrested for domestic violence not to contact the complaining victim).

No Contact Orders and other Bail/Bond condition information are not captured anywhere electronically; there is no exchange of information possible between the court and law enforcement. Currently, because law enforcement does not know of any conditions exist when interacting with an individual, there is no preventative role that Bail/Bond conditions can play. Violations of court imposed conditions—if discovered at all—are discovered after the fact, generally when interaction with law enforcement has resulted in an additional arrest.

WIJIS has successfully implemented a pilot project in Milwaukee that captures Bail/Bond and No Contact Order conditions for Sheriffs. No Contact Order information is retrieved from the circuit courts, aggregated with victim information from the prosecutor case management system (DA PROTECT), and sent to the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office. Once received by the Sheriff's office, they are subsequently forwarded to the DOJ TIME system where they are proactively available to law enforcement responders.

This is the first time this justice information has been available for law enforcement, and is the only place in the state where law enforcement have access to Bail/Bond conditions and No Contact Orders .

This exchange will become fully operational early 2012. The effectiveness of this project will be monitored throughout the year and evaluated for further implementations around the state.
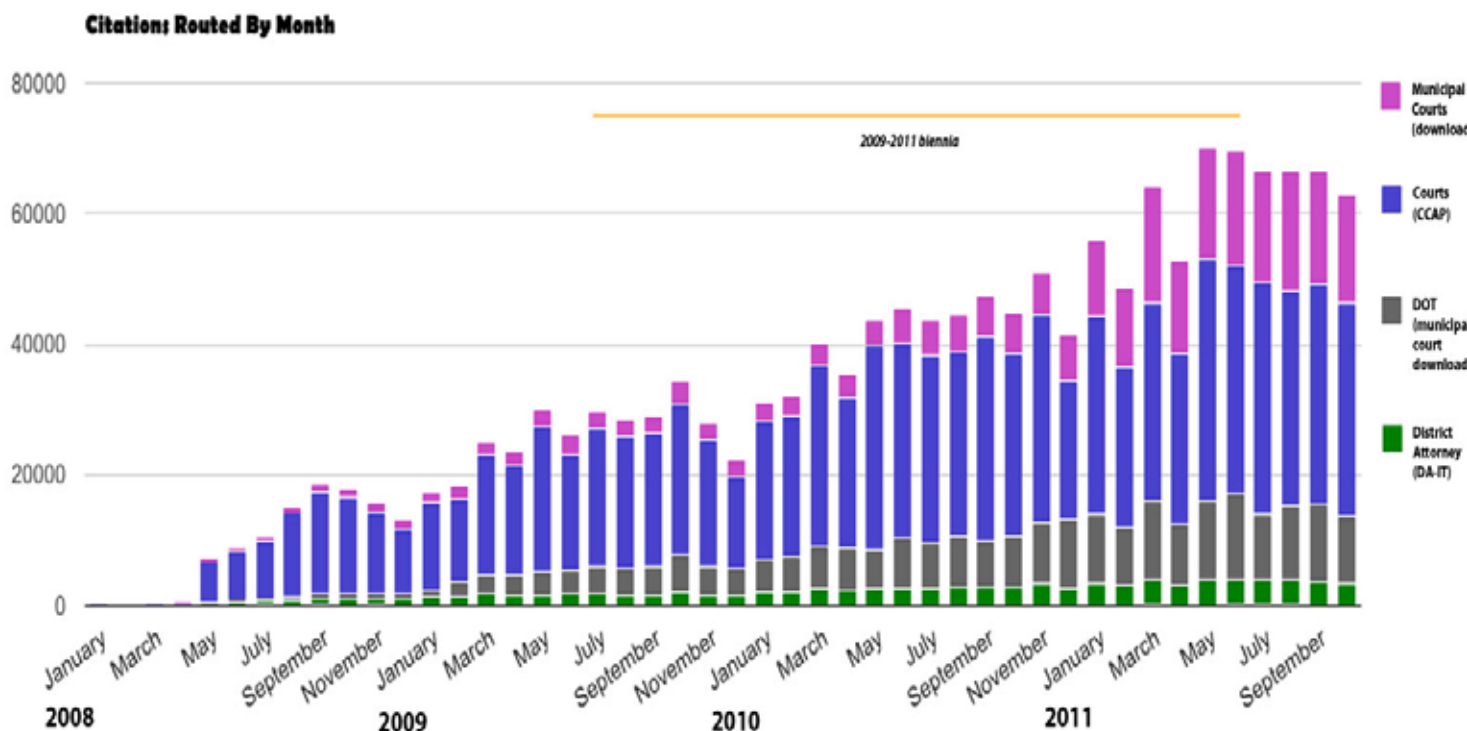
eCitations

For the majority of law enforcement agencies—with one click—officers' traffic citations automatically go from in-squad computers to DOT, and the appropriate municipal or circuit Court and District Attorney offices. eCitations makes this efficient and seamless flow of information possible.

eCitations have enabled Wisconsin law enforcement officers (including the State Patrol) to move from writing paper citations to all electronic submissions in the past five years. eCitations has eliminated duplicative data entry of citation information and saves staff time; prior to eCitations each Court office, DA office, and DOT had to manually key in information for each citation.

In addition to the cost savings realized by the elimination of duplicative data

Monthly eCitations submitted

Citations Routed By Month

entry, electronic transmission of citations has saved local law enforcement time and money as they no longer needs to physically drive paper citations to the courthouse, has enabled the courts to act on traffic offenses more expediently, and enabled the DOT to meet federal requirements for posting convictions on driving records within ten days of adjudication.

In 2007, eCitations was an initial concept that was being tested with selected law enforcement agencies. Since then, eCitations has developed into a fully mature system; 2011 has served as a ramp up period with more and more law enforcement agencies coming on to the system. In June of 2009, 116 agencies were on the system; that number swelled in to 412 in 2011. Currently two-thirds Wisconsin law enforcement agencies—including the State Patrol—submit electronic traffic citations via eCitations. eCitations handles an average of more than 2000 citations per day, a number that continues to increase as more law enforcement agencies come onto the system.

DOT has been moving towards statewide implementation of the Badger TraCs/eCitations system so that all law enforcement agencies will have the capability to submit electronic citations. By 2013, it is anticipated the final one-third of agencies will come online, and that the vast majority of the state's roughly 1 million annual traffic citations will be submitted electronically.
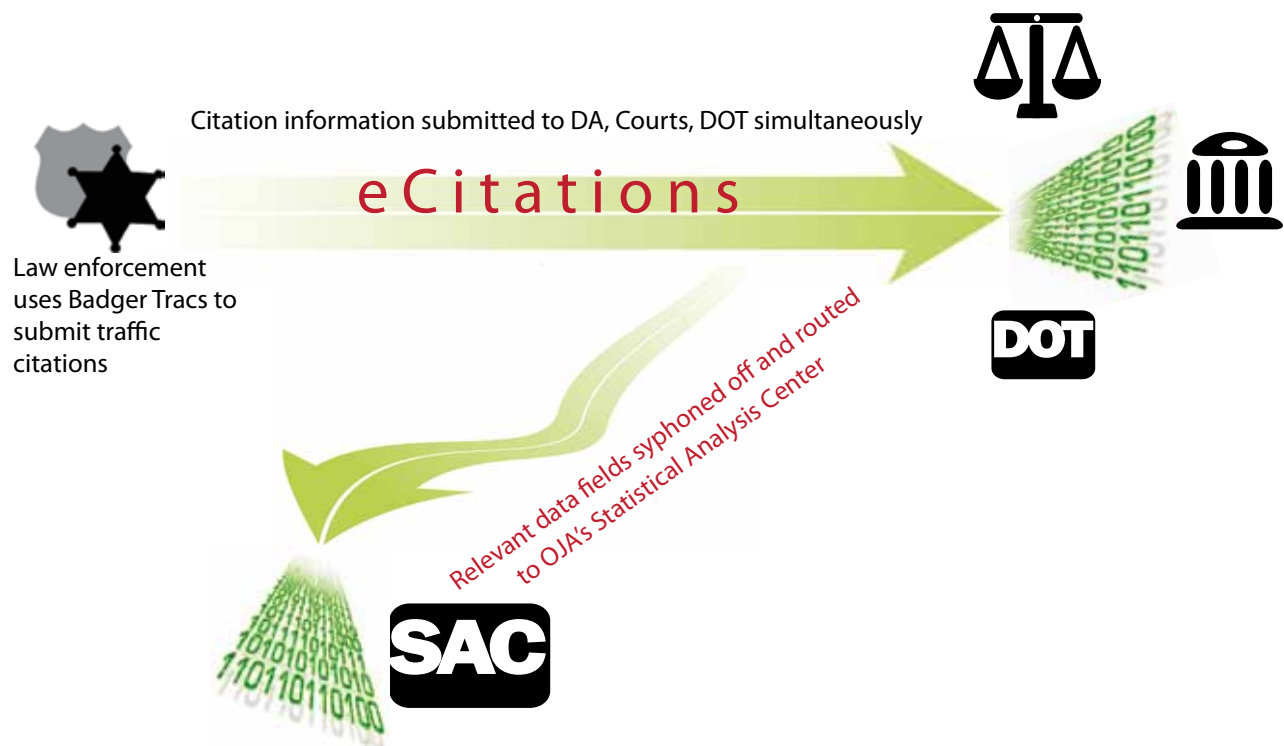
Traffic Stop Data Collection

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 directed OJA to begin collecting Traffic Stop Data beginning January 1, 2011 and to analyze that data to determine whether vehicles operated or occupied by racial minorities were disproportionately stopped. The initiative created an information sharing challenge as data from all traffic stops (whether a citation was issued or not) from all law enforcement officers (State Troopers, Sheriff's Deputies, and local law enforcement) would have to be submitted to OJA's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for the required analysis. The timeline for full implementation (the effective date by which data was required to be submitted) was tight—eighteen months from the passage of the bill—and promulgation of an administrative rule was required within the implementation timeframe.

OJA could not begin the technical work to solve the justice information sharing issues associated with implementing the legislatively directed program until after an administrative rule—which specified what data needed to be collected and the format that it could be submitted—had been promulgated. The final rule was approved in August of 2010, leaving just four months for the WIJIS unit to develop, test, and launch an information sharing solution that would have a high volume of daily use by law enforcement.

WIJIS leveraged existing information sharing technology—Workflow Services and Justice Gateway—as a cost-effective way to facilitate the transmission of data. Workflow Services technology was leveraged to expand information collected by Badger TraCs/eCitations from citations to all traffic stops, and seamlessly route necessary traffic stop data elements information from Badger TraCs/eCitations to OJA's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). OJA also leveraged WIJIS's existing Justice Gateway to develop a web-based interface page for data submission for agencies not using Badger TraCs. By modifying existing information sharing routing technology and interfaces instead of building a new system, OJA was able to quickly implement a new legislatively directed program at significant cost savings.

The information sharing solution went live on the implementation date specified in the statutes without any technical issues. As the volume of information submitted scaled up, information sharing continued be stable and smooth. The traffic stop data collection program resulted in more than 457,000 stops submitted by 438 law enforcement agencies from January 1, 2011 through June 30th, 2011. The Wisconsin Traffic Stop Data Collection program was repealed by 2011 Wisconsin Act 29, effective June 30, 2011. The shutdown of the program was accomplished with minimal effort and went smoothly.

Workflow Services enabled routing of real time data for long term data analysis

Citation information submitted to DA, Courts, DOT simultaneously

eCitations

Law enforcement uses Badger Tracs to submit traffic citations

Relevant data fields syphoned off and routed to OJA's Statistical Analysis Center

DOT

SAC

2012 Goals:

1 Conduct strategic planning to identify additional applications of the flexible Workflow Services technology as a solution to justice information sharing concerns.

2 Identify additional justice business processes that would benefit by improving the routing of information between and among justice professionals.

3 Pilot in 3-5 counties Workflow Services solution that enables the automatic routing of Temporary Restraining Orders and Injunctions.

4 Fully implement the Bail/Bond Conditions and No Contact Order information sharing project; monitor the operation of the exchange and evaluate opportunities for further county implementations around the state.

5 Continue to bring the final 1/3 of law enforcement agencies onto eCitations.

Justice Gateway

The Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time. The Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement.The Justice Gateway was developed and implemented by OJA to provide Wisconsin's criminal justice community with a system that facilitates information sharing and collaboration across geographical and organizational boundaries.

Because of the variety of state and local agencies that house pieces of criminal justice data, distinct and separate and silos of information have been created. Prior to the Justice Gateway, users had to know about and visit each silo to discover whether it contained the information for which they were searching. Each state agency records management system requires a logon account for access; an investigator would have to obtain logon accounts at each agency to obtain a partially-complete picture of even a single individual's contact with the criminal justice system. Gathering relevant information was both time consuming and cumbersome.

The goal of WIJIS is to assist justice agencies in making the most information available to the right person, at the right time, so that the best decision can be made in order to protect the rights of citizens and public safety.

How Does The Justice Gateway Work?

The Justice Gateway uses 'pointer technology' to securely pull information that may be stored in several separate databases into the Justice Gateway interface, where all queried results are displayed. The Justice Gateway is not a repository where data is stored, rather it functions as a data locator.

In addition to connecting with criminal justice databases maintained by state agencies, the Justice Gateway's data pointers also locate data local law enforcement agencies choose to make available. Participating Local law enforcement agencies contribute information—both formal arrest records and non-arrest records—to the Justice Gateway. Local law enforcement information can be instantaneously updated since local law enforcement have control over their own records.

The Justice Gateway enables law enforcement to access real-time criminal justice data. Data is constantly being refined, corrected, expanded, and updated in local and state databases; the Justice Gateway's data pointers point to the most current information available. And the Justice Gateway's data pointer approach speeds up search results, enabling investigators to quickly and efficiently gather information.

The Justice Gateway is a single interface that gives users access to disparate records of law enforcement incidents, case histories managed by District Attorneys, and court records that may be spread over multiple jurisdictions, or are in different stages of the criminal justice process. Accessing multiple data sources through one interface improves efficiency and gives law enforcement an integrated picture of an individual's interaction with the criminal justice system.

Authorized users can customize search criteria to quickly access contact, arrest, investigation, and case records for a given individual. With a single search, a user can access more than 8,400,000 data pointer records from Circuit Courts, 69 District Attorney offices, 181 local law enforcement agencies (including Milwaukee), Wisconsin State Patrol (DOT), and Wisconsin Conservation Wardens (DNR). The Justice Gateway is the only way law enforcement can access local "Incident Based" data, and records contained in the statewide prosecutor case management system. Much of this is data that is not and will not ever be stored in DOJ's TIME system.

For local law enforcement agencies, the Justice Gateway is the mechanism by which they contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEx) system. Currently, 24 agencies (including Milwaukee) are submitting their data to NDEx via the Justice Gateway; connecting additional agencies to the NDEx system will be a focus in 2012.

Connecting additional state and local agency records management systems to the Justice Gateway for the purpose of real time information sharing

Justice Gateway at work
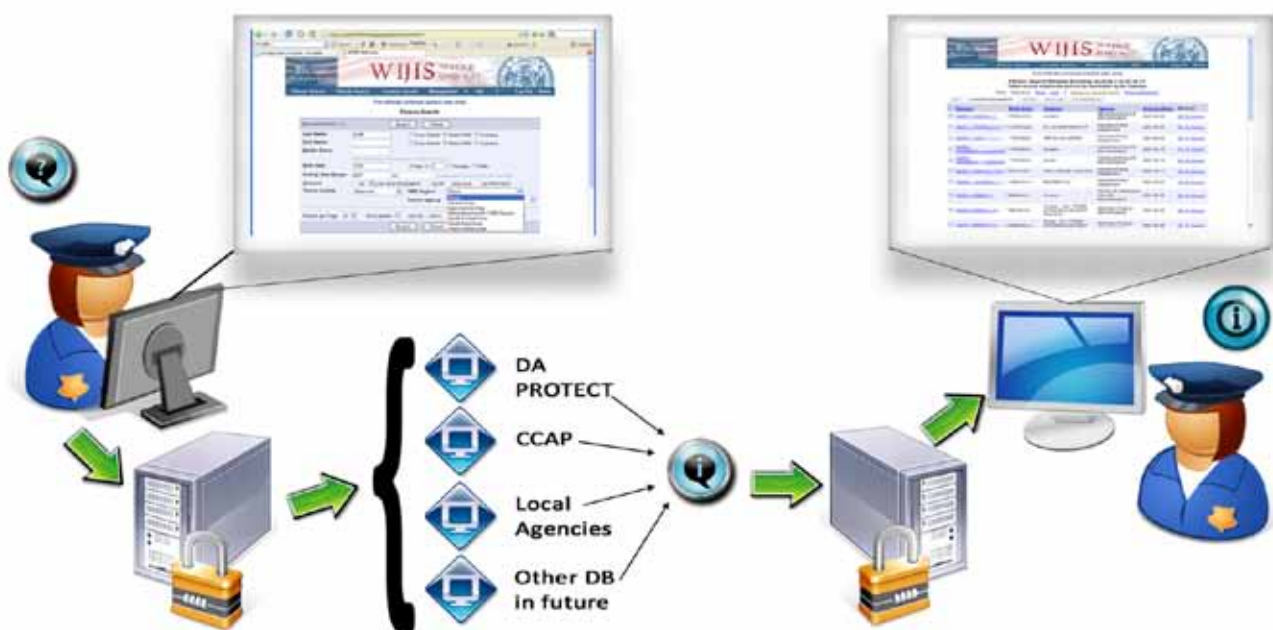
will continue to move forward in 2012. WIJIS will also establish a Justice Gateway User Advisory Group to advise OJA on what additional data sources and other improvements would make the existing tool even more valuable. Encouraging maximum data sharing from local law enforcement agencies already contributing records to the Gateway, improving the user interface, and expanding the user base to a wider set of justice professionals are also 2012 goals.
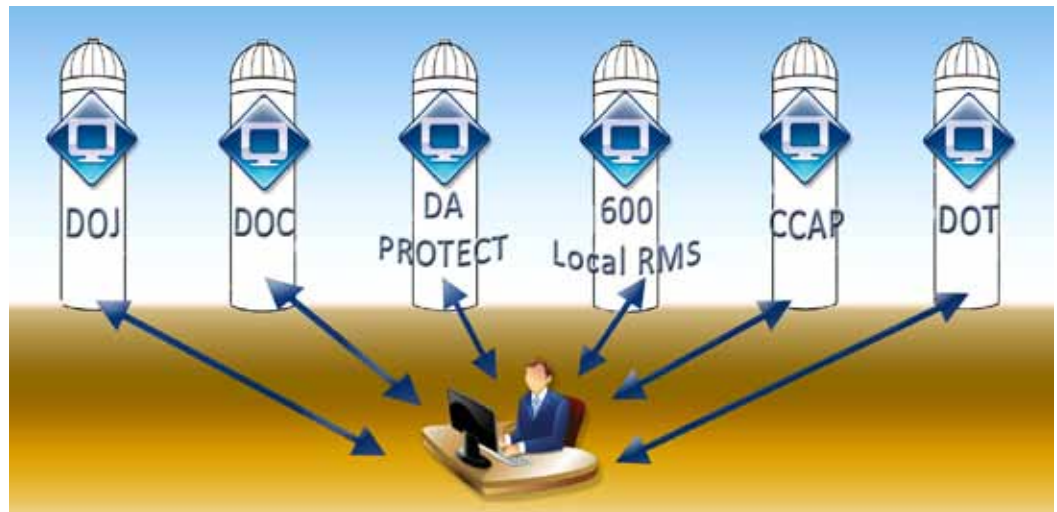
Distinct and separate and silos of criminal justice information exist at the state and local level. Prior to the Justice Gateway, an investigator would have to access each silo (with seperate login accounts) to search for relevant information. Obtaining accounts for all local law enforcement record management systems was not feasible.

WHY THE JUSTICE GATEWAY MATTERS

The Justice Gateway is a unique and distinct system that fills the gaps in criminal justice information between multiple and disparate systems. Participating local law enforcement agencies contribute both formal arrest records and non-arrest records (incident reports, suspicious activity reports, known associations) to the Justice Gateway. The Justice Gateway is the only way law enforcement can have access to incident reports, citizen complaints made to law enforcement, law enforcement contacts that may not have resulted in an arrest, notes compiled by officers during an investigation, prosecutor data, incident reports, data on suspects and open cases that do not rise to the level of an arrest, wanted persons that do not show up in the State's CJIS system, and arrest records that do not meet the threshold for inclusion in DOJ's TIME system.

DOJ's TIME system has a distinctly different use from the Justice Gateway; the two systems conduct different types of searches for different purposes, TIME is a criminal history database has been established since the 1970's. It contains records of certain arrest reports, stolen property and vehicles, driver and vehicle registration, national criminal history, protection orders, and sex offender registry. TIME cannot access many of the information sources connected to the Justice Gateway.
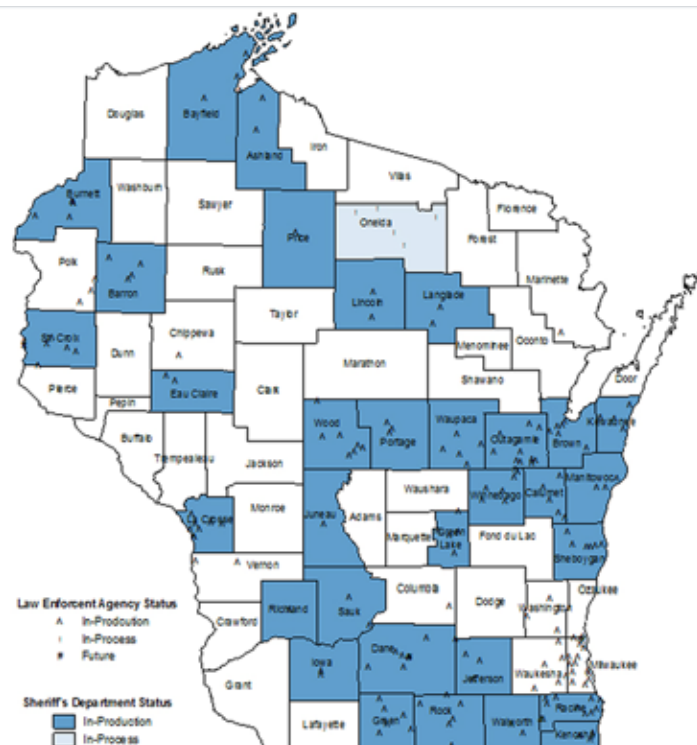
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Justice Gateway users

Law enforcement departments from across the state use the Justice Gateway to conduct searches.
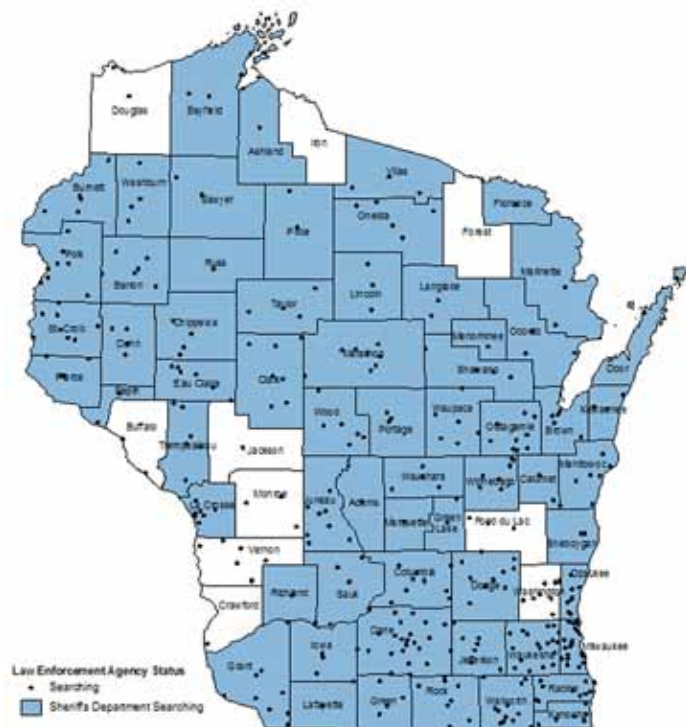
Local law enforcement data

Law enforcement departments from across the state have connected their local Records Management Systems to the Justice Gateway to share their records with other law enforcement professionals.

Justice Gateway

Ashland Cty Sheriff	Barron Cty Sheriff	Bayfield Cty Sheriff	Brown Cty Sheriff	Burnett Cty Sheriff
Calumet Cty Sheriff	Dane Cty Sheriff	Eau Claire Cty Sheriff	Green Cty Sheriff	Green Lake Cty Sheriff
Iowa Cty Sheriff	Jefferson Cty Sheriff	Juneau Cty Sheriff	Kenosha Cty Sheriff	Kewaunee Cty Sheriff
La Crosse Cty Sheriff	Langlade Cty Sheriff	Lincoln Cty Sheriff	Manitowoc Cty Sheriff	Outagamie Cty Sheriff
Portage Cty Sheriff	Price Cty Sheriff	Racine Cty Sheriff	Richland Cty Sheriff	Rock Cty Sheriff
Saint Croix Cty Sheriff	Sauk Cty Sheriff	Sheboygan Cty Sheriff	Walworth Cty Sheriff	Waupaca Cty Sheriff
Winnebago Cty Sheriff	Wood Cty Sheriff			
Albany PD	Algoma PD	Antigo PD	Appleton PD	Ashland PD
Ashwaubenon PD.	Baldwin PD	Bangor PD	Barron PD	Bayside PD
Beloit PD	Berlin PD	Brillion PD	Brodhead PD	Brown Deer PD
Burlington PD	Burlington Twp PD	Caledonia PD	Campbell Twp PD	Chilton PD
Chippewa Falls PD	Clayton PD	Clear Lake PD	Coleman PD	Combined Locks PD
Cudahy PD	Cumberland PD	De Pere PD	Dodgeville PD	Eau Claire PD
Edgerton PD	Elkhart Lake PD	Elm Grove PD	Evansville PD	Fall River PD
Fitchburg PD	Fort Atkinson PD	Fox Point PD	Fox Valley Metro PD	Franklin PD
Freedom Township PD	Germantown PD	Glendale PD	Grand Chute PD	Grand Rapids PD
Grantsburg PD	Green Lake PD	Greenfield PD	Hales Corners PD	Hartford PD
Hobart Lawrence PD	Holmen PD	Hortonville PD	Hudson PD	Janesville PD
Kaukauna PD	Kenosha PD	Kewaunee PD	Kiel PD	Kohler PD
La Crosse PD	Lake Geneva PD	Lake Mills PD	Luxemburg PD	Manitowoc PD
Markesan PD	Marshfield PD	Menasha PD	Menasha Twp PD	Menomonee Falls PD
Merrill PD	Middleton PD	Milton PD	Milwaukee PD	Monroe PD
Monticello PD	Mount Horeb PD	Mount Pleasant PD	Mukwonago PD	Muskego PD
DNR Law Enforcement	Neenah PD	Nekoosa PD	New Glarus PD	New Holstein PD
New London PD	North Hudson PD	Norway Twp PD	Oak Creek PD	Omro PD
Onalaska PD	Oneida PD	Oshkosh PD	Pittsville PD	Pleasant Prairie PD
Plover PD	Plymouth PD	Port Edwards PD	Princeton PD	Racine PD
Rice Lake PD	River Falls PD	River Hills PD	Roberts PD	Saint Francis PD
Sauk Prairie PD	Seymour PD	Sheboygan Falls PD	Sheboygan PD	Shiocton PD
Shorewood PD	Siren PD	South Milwaukee PD	DOT State Patrol	Stevens Point PD
Stoddard PD	Sturtevant PD	Sun Prairie PD	Turtle Lake PD	Two Rivers PD
UW-Green Bay PD	UW-LaCrosse PD	Washburn PD	Waterford Twp PD	Waterford Village PD
Waterloo PD	Waukesha PD	Waupaca PD	Wauwatosa PD	Webster PD
West Allis PD	West Bend PD	West Milwaukee PD	West Salem PD	Westby PD
Weyauwega PD	Whitefish Bay PD	Wind Point PD	Winneconne PD	Wisconsin Rapids PD
Woodville PD	Wrightstown PD	Bad River Band/Lake Superior-Chippewa Tribal Police		Red Cliff Tribal Police

2012 Goals:

1 In 2012, WIJIS will work to add more statewide data sources to the Justice Gateway: Department of Corrections probation and parole data (locator data) and additional DOT and DNR data.

2 WIJIS will continue to connect local law enforcement agency record management systems as data contributors to the Justice Gateway.

3 WIJIS will continue to modify local law enforcement contributor's connections so that they may contribute their information to the FBI's National Data Exchange system.

4 WIJIS will form a Justice Gateway User Advisory Group to provide feedback on additional data that would be helpful on the Justice Gateway and other improvements that would make the Gateway a more valuable resource and easier to use.

5 WIJIS will be working to improve the user interface to accommodate additional data sources and make searching easier and more efficient for law enforcement.

6 Local law enforcement agencies can choose what information from their local records system is made available to other Justice Gateway users. WIJIS will encourage local agencies connecting their systems to the Justice Gateway to share as much information as possible. For agencies already sharing data, choosing to expand the amount of shared data should be able to be accomplished without added expense to the local agency.

7 WIJIS will explore expanding the Justice Gateway user base to include additional professionals in the Justice Community (such as District Attorneys, Judges, Probation/Parole agents, Public Defenders).

Where is Wisconsin's Justice Information?*

	Justice Information source	Justice information contained within source	Entity with oversight of source
LAW ENFORCEMENT	**Local Law enforcement agencies**	*Each police department has their own records management system (approximately 600 agencies in the state). Some systems may be custom built. There are multiple vendors that work with law enforcement agencies and customize existing technology products for the needs of the local records management system.*	**Local law enforcement depts.**
	Sheriffs	*Each county Sheriff have their own records management system (72 systems). Some systems may be custom built. There are multiple vendors that work with law enforcement agencies and customize existing technology products for the needs of the local records management system.*	**Counties**
	Tribal	*Nine of Wisconsin's eleven tribes operate tribal police departments and one tribal jail.*	**Tribes**
	Conservation Wardens	*DNR contracts with a private vendor for one database that contains information on hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses and permits; ATV/Boat/Snowmobile registration and titling; DNR Law Enforcement Citation/Revocations; and wildlife registration management. DNR Conservation Wardens are responsible for enforcing all laws that the Dept. of Natural Resources is required to administer.*	**DNR**
	Badger TraCs	*Software used by the Wisconsin State Patrol Citations and 2/3 of local law enforcement agencies to write/submit traffic citations. (powered by OJA's eCitations Workflow Services Product). Information is automatically routed to circuit courts, District Attorneys, and DOT. In the case of municipal courts, information is routed to COWS, a holding pen from which the municipal courts retrieve the data. In the case of DOT, information is routed to EARs where it is held; CCAP sends a disposition on new adjudications to DOT, when DOT is notified citation information moves from EARs to update RaTs.*	**DOT**
	RaTs	*Registration and Titling System that contains all driver records (licensed drivers and those with a State ID). Data includes vehicle registrations (license plates, etc.), license type (truck, car, chauffer etc.), revoked or suspended licenses, citations associated with driver records.*	**DOT**
	ACISS	*Case management system used by DOJ's Division of Criminal Investigation, which has jurisdiction over crimes that are statewide in nature, importance, or influence (including prostitution, illegal gambling, controlled substances, arson, use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime, juror or witness intimidation, and several other crimes itemized in the statutes. Many multi-jurisdictional drug task forces also use the ACISS system.*	**DOJ & many local multi-jurisdictional drug task forces**
	WIN	*Wisconsin Intelligence Network (WIN) is the case management system used by DOJ's Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC) for tracking Suspicious Activity Reports and gang intelligence, and missing children alerts. WIN utilizes the ACISS platform, but is separate from the ACISS case management system.*	**DOJ**
	Criminal History database	*The Criminal History Database contains records of arrests where bookings have occurred. Arrests without supporting fingerprints (taken at booking) are not included. Unless local law enforcement submits a booking, the arrest never shows up in the Criminal History Database. In instances where a defendant has not been booked, if a DA decides that charges will move forward a judge is supposed to send the defendant to jail to get booked (if the error is not corrected there will be no record in the Criminal History Database). Cases where a defendent was never booked that are not prosecuted or dismissed will not show up in the Criminal History database.*	**DOJ**
	AFIS	*Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) stores fingerprints, latent prints, and palm prints. AFIS records interface with the Criminal History Database records.*	**DOJ**

LAW ENFORCEMENT	**TIME system**	*Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement System (TIME) is the front end that allows law enforcement to access certain information (not the actual records) from separate data sources (many of which DOJ does not maintain). Informational elements submitted from other state agencies are abridged to conform with TIME database fields (i.e. information provided is a subset of what is contained in separate systems and their individual records).* *TIME contains records of arrests recorded in the Criminal History Database, stolen property and vehicles, driver and vehicle registration (extracted from DOT, searching by partial plate not possible), national criminal history, protection orders, and information from the sex offender registry, and updates (from PROTECT) on what has been done with referred charges where there was an arrest (no specifics of the case are provided; basically a record whether the case was not prosecuted or charges were filed). TIME does not contain most prosecutor data, incident reports, no data on victims or witnesses, no data on suspects or open cases that do not rise to the level of an arrest, and no information wanted persons that do not show up on the state's TIME system.*	**DOJ**
	DNA Databank	*The State Crime Labs are responsible for cataloging DNA samples from certain convicted offenders. Independent standalone, but ties into TIME and the National Criminal History database (CODIS)*	**DOJ**
	Concealed Carry permit	*Records system for tracking who is a permit holder and who has been denied a permit (under the law this dataset is not a public record, but law enforcement can have access)*	**DOJ**
SOCIAL SERVICES	**County Depts. of Human or Social Services and/ or Intakes**	*County Juvenile Intake Workers evaluate juveniles who have been taken into custody and direct juveniles in one of three ways 1) dismiss 2) refer to program 3) refer to juvenile court for adjudication. For juveniles that are adjudicated, CCAP contains records of further court proceedings. For Child in need of Protection or Services (CHIPS) and Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services that are being placed outside of the home DCF's SACWIS system will have records. Most kids are not referred to the courts or DCF. If a Juvenile Intake Worker dismisses a case or refers a child to county programming, that data is only collected in a county system (some counties do not have an electronic system, records may be in paper files).*	**Counties**
	County Juvenile Secure Detention facilities	*There are sixteen county juvenile detention centers, each with their own case management (inmate population tracking and risk/needs assessment) system. Some systems are vendor products, others were custom built.*	**Counties**
	SACWIS	*State automated child welfare system, includes information on intake, assessment, eligibility determination, case management, court processing, financial reporting, and administration. Child in need of Protection or Services (CHIPS) kids are all in SACWIS. Juveniles In need of Protection or Services (JIPS) are not included in SACWIS unless they are placed out of the home. Juvenile Court CCAP data was directed to be included in SACWIS, but this has not occurred. SACWIS does not include all Juvenile Justice records (including adjudications and many JIPS kids).*	**DCF**

SOCIAL SERVICES	**HSRS**	*Human Services Reporting System (HSRS) is the case management system for DHS, and includes a mental health module. Contains records for persons found Not Guilty By Reason of Mental Disease or Defect (adults and juveniles); involuntary civil commitments (can be a result of a court proceeding); involuntary criminal commitments; court ordered evaluation, treatment, supervised release programs for mentally disordered, civilly committed sexually violent persons; mental health treatment, rehabilitation, training and supervision to inmates serving criminal sentences; treatment that may be a condition of parole or ordered by a court. DHS operates two psychiatric hospitals and three Secure Treatment Facilities; records are for institutionalized patience as well as those receiving community based services. All county Departments of Community Programs and Human Services are required to report to the module.*	**DHS**
	ALICE	*Proprietary data collection system used by local nonprofit victim service provider agencies to report Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (non-victim specific demographic information, services provided to victims etc.).The system is housed by the Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault (WCASA). Both WCASA and the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WCADV) send accumulated data to three state agencies (DCF, DOJ Office of Crime Victim Services, and OJA) via reports.*	**WACASA/ WCADV (non-profits)**
JUDICIAL PROCESS	**PROTECT**	*Prosecutor Case Management System (PROsecutor TEchnology for Case Tracking or. PROTECT) that provides attorneys with the electronic means of tracking and prosecuting case; includes integrated calendaring, ~7700 state statutes, standard charging language for the most commonly charged statutes, automatic document generation, and extensive victim/witness functionality including reminder services. Contains records of all pending cases filed with District Attorneys. PROTECT interfaces with Wisconsin's Circuit Courts for electronic case filing and the sharing of court calendar information (the CCAP Interface); with DOJ's Criminal History Repository (the CCH Interface) for the electronic update of District Attorney's No Prosecute decisions; with Wisconsin's State Patrol for the electronic transfer and streamlined intake of criminal traffic citations to the DA's office (eCitation, a OJA Workflow Services product) and with several participating county law enforcement agencies for the electronic transfer and intake of police reports from the referring agency to the DA office (eReferral). Authorized users of the OJA Justice Gateway can also view prosecutor data from PROTECT databases across the state that allows the searching for suspect and case data contained in PROTECT databases and law enforcement systems across the state.*	**DOA**
	eOPD	*eOPD is the case management system for the Office of the State Public Defender (OPD). eOPD is also a financial management system, and includes an on-line billing system, which currently allows private bar attorneys who represent SPD clients to submit case closing and billing information via a secured website. The Office of the State Public Defender provides legal counsel to indigent persons facing a possible sentence that includes incarceration, certain proceedings involved in the Children's and Juvenile Justice code, subject to petitions for protective placement, and facing involuntary commitment.*	**Office of the State Public Defender**
	CCAP	*Circuit Court Automation Program (CCAP), circuit court case management, jury management, financial management, court calendaring. Only cases where charges were filed included. (Portage county only county that does not use CCAP for all court functions).*	**Office of State Courts**

The justice data sources listed in these tables may not represent the totality of justice data systems that exist in Wisconsin. Information was compiled from Legislative Fiscal Bureau Information Papers, existing state publications, and communications with state agency staff.

CORRECTIONS	**72 Jails**	Each county jail (72 of them) have their own records management system to track who is booked into and out of the jail and other information tied to incarcerated inmates. APRIS (being implemented by DOC) will offer for the first time an ability to have a statewide understanding of the population that has been booked into jails.	**Counties**
	VINE	*Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) is a proprietary service that notifies victims when offenders are released from prison (DOC provides information to VINE) or jails that are participants in the APRIS system.*	
	APRIS	*APRIS is a propriety service that provides locator data for inmates that have been booked into county jails. In May 2012, all county jails will be interfaced with APRIS. This will be the first time there will be any data accessible at a statewide level for jails.*	**DOC**
	WICS	*WI Integrated Corrections System (WICS) is the current DOC system that contains prisoner classification, location of individual prisoners, conviction information and criminal history, and records of incidents that occurred within prison. In the future, WICS is planned to absorb the current OATS, CACU, and JJIS functionality that relates to location/classification etc. for incarcerated juveniles.*	**DOC**
	OATS	*Currently contains information about offenders on probation and parole, as well as the state's Sex Offender Registry.*	**DOC**
	CACU	*Community corrections (probation and parole) database that serves as the offender financial management system. Contains court restitution and other required payments (child support etc.).*	**DOC**
	JJIS	*Current case management system for juveniles incarcerated in DOC's three juvenile corrections institutions. Information includes classification of inmate, location of individual juvenile, conviction information and criminal history, and records of incidents that occurred within the facility (this functionality will eventually transition to the new WICs). JJIS also contains the risk and needs assessment for each juvenile (this functionality will transition to COMPAS when that system is fully implemented).*	**DOC**
	COMPAS	*Correcting Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is a propriety risk/needs-assessment database for adult inmates and youth incarcerated in Juvenile Correction Institutions. When fully implemented COMPAS will overlay WICS and provide case management and risk/needs assessments for both adult and juvenile inmate populations. State statute requires the establishment of this database.*	**DOC**
	Other state agencies that may have data relevant to criminal justice	*Department of Revenue (enforcement bureau)* *Department of Safety and Professional Services (some criminal convictions can prohibit and restrict professional and trade licenses)* *Department of Workforce Development (employment records, income factors in to restitution payments and child support payments etc.)* *Department of Military Affairs (Military Police)* *Department of Public Instruction (tracks truancy, dropouts, graduation rates)*	**(DOR, DSPS, DWD, DMA, DPI)**
INFO. SHARING	**Justice Gateway**	*The Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement. The Justice Gateway is a single interface that gives users access to disparate records of incidents, case histories managed by District Attorneys, and court records that may be spread over multiple jurisdictions, or are in different stages of the criminal justice process. The Justice Gateway is the only way law enforcement can access local "Incident Based" data, and records contained in the statewide prosecutor case management system. For local law enforcement agencies, the Justice Gateway is the mechanism by which they contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEx) system.*	**OJA**
	Workflow Services	*Every professional in the justice system case flow—police officer, jailer, prosecutor, victim/witness staff, clerk of courts, judge, correctional officer, probation and parole officer—is moving information forward and through the judicial process. Exchange and workflow refer to criminal justice system documents that must be processed across multiple functional agencies. Workflow Services is the mechanism used to transmit eCitations—and several other information exchanges like warrants, restraining orders, and no contact orders. Workflow Services technology can be applied to solve many business flow problems, and Engine improves the efficiency and accuracy of criminal justice records by facilitating the flow of electronic information and documents among justice professionals.*	**OJA**

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